the actual cettlers the determination of their own institutions.

This measure, joined to that proposed by Mr. Crittenden, of sending Gen. Scott to assume the command in Kansas, would result, we doubt not, in the speedy restoration of peace.

We learn that the Padre Vijil, General Walker's Extraordinary Envoy, has determined to abandon the United States in disgust, and will sail hence in the steamer of the 24th. In the first place, he has not been received by the President and Secretary of State except in a sort of backstairs way, and with the dignitaries of his church he finds himself, as the plenipotentiary of Walker, on anything but a footing of ecclesiastical barmony and fraternity. Indeed there are amusing accounts in circulation of the Padre's interview with Archbishop Hughes, when the Rev. Vijil departed in such haste as to leave his steeple-crowned broad-brim behind him. But this is not the worst: the good Padre can't get anything fit to est in this progressive and tremendous nation. In all North America he has not been able to procure ei her frijoles or tortillas, and what else, pray, ought a Christian priest, let alone a dilibuster diplomat, to feed upon? Besides in this country, such are the unenlightened prejudices of the population, it is necessary to wear pantaloons, a practice against which the soul of Vijil rises in revolt. And to crown all, what a dangerous country it is hardly possible to venture abroad in the streets without peril of one's life, such is the crowd of carriages driven with indescribable fury by fellows whom Jehu could not outdo! And then at night, when you go to bed and blow out your light, you are sure to be smothered to death by a flood of nasty gas escaping into your apartment.

Such are the various and complicated reasons which are about to deprive the United States of the presence of this distinguished member of the diplomat'e church-militant. In parting from Vijil, we wish him a happy return to his own peaceful and happy land, where pantal ous are not de rigueur, where there are no streets to be run over in, and where the true principles of diet and religion are correctly understood.

The Commercial Advertiser, with reference to the deplorable state of things in Kansas, says:

"What shall the Free-State men of the Territory "What shall the Free-State men of the Territory do? Let them not resist the laws by force of arms, but obeying them, then make their appeal to Congress and the Executive. At the worst, if they are the majority as represented, they can reverse the oppressive laws at the next election of the Territorial Legislature, by defending themselves at the polls. In that they would be right; but not in resisting laws they have at least permitted to be made."

How can an intelligent journalist talk like the foregoing? "The laws," which The Commercial counsels the Free State men of Kansas to obey, expressly disfranchise every citizen who will not swear that he approves the Nebraska and Fugitive Stace acts. while they confer the right of suffrage on the upholders of those acts, though they may not have resided a single day in the Territory. A man who offers to vote and is challenged must swear that he now resides in the Territory, but not to a single day's residence prior to that on which he offers his vote. Thus, an Anti-Slavery man who has resided for years in the Territory can be challenged off, while a Berder Ruffian who came in the day before on purpose to uphold Slavery is a legal voter. And these are "the laws," enacted by men who knew they were elected by gigantic and secretly-concerted fraud, which The Commercial calls on the Free State men to obey! If these are indeed "laws," then Kansas is irrevocably given over to Slavery. Their authors, knowing that they are a minority in the Territory, have taken good care to divest the Free-State men of power to "reverse them at the next "election of a Territorial Legislature." They have repeatedly proclaimed that what has been done once can be done again. They know, as well as we know, that the only hope of Freedom in Kansas lies in the repudiation of those atrocious laws. It is a shame that The Commercial should pettifog their villainous cause.

Mr. Buchanan's speech to the Keystone Club of Philadelphia is a striking daguerreotype of the man and of his position. He accepts the Cincinnati Platform unreservedly, and plants himself thereupon with alacrity. Its emphatic approval of the Kansas-Nebraska act, its condemnation of the efforts of the Free State men of Kansas to defend themselves against the grossest usurpation and tyranny, and its complete though ambiguous and cowardly denial of power in the People of any Terratery to exclude Slavery from their midst until they shall be permitted to form a State Constitution, are all right in his eyes, as anything would be that helped him on his way to the Presidency. The Slave Power has never had a more facile and heartless tool than he has been and is willing to be.

The Virginia slave-breeders were not mistaken in their man. He tells his admirers, fresh from their efforts in his behalf at Cincinnati, that

" Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank, nor take one from it."

Is this the language of a statesman! Is it not rather that of a mere party back, praising the bridge that is expected to carry him safe over ! Consider that Mr. Buchanan was elected to the State Legislature, and three times to Congress, as a Federalist, beating the Democratic caudidates opposed to him by sheer force of party strength. He was twice chosen to Congress as a Federalist, after be had become a leading and violent Jackson man, and "Patrick Henry," in The Evening Post, says that still later, in 1828, at the Yellow Springs, in Chester County, Pa , he refused to allow his same to be announced as a Democrat, saving he was "a Jackson man, but, thank God! no Democrat." But he could not then make anything out of professions of Democracy, which now appear likely to pay: hence the change.

Meanness and crime are very apt to keep company. By way of allaying the horror of the North at seeing a brutal murderer continuing to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives at Washington, and sitting in the Convention at Cincinnati to nominate a President, some wretched sycophant invented and put in circulation the story that this Herbert had given to the wife of the murdered man a comfortable house, and to the three children whom he had made orphans a sufficient sum for their maintenance and education. We first saw this fine story in The Buston Post, which, if not its inventor, hastened to give it circulation, and it has since been going the rounds of the Press. With incomparable meanness the murderer stands by, and not content with having deprived the woman of her husband, and the children of their father, allows himself to be trumpeted through the Union as their generous benefactor, till at length the brother of the murdered man has stripped the jackdaw of his stolen feathers by a published card, in which he declares this report, so zealously circu-

lated North and South, to be without the alightes;

The Journal of Commerce greedily copies the follewire libel on a martyr to Liberty in Kansas. We copy it, though confident of its falsehood, because we are determined to print everything of consequence that is said on either and with regard to the troubles in Kansas. And now we at The Hartford Times and Journal of Commerce to publish in turn the aworn testimony with regard to Brown's death, which will be found in the Report of the House Committee now finishing its labors in Kansas and Missouri. We know not what that testimony is or will be: we only know that it is taken by affidavit, under cross examination, and where both sides may be heard. Will they print is !

THE "AWFUL MURDER OF BROWS," -A day or two go Mr. Rockwell, formedly of this city, but who has

ago Mr. Rockwell, formelly of this city, but who has for some time been a resident of Kansas, returned to Hertford. He says he saw and heard nothing of the awful battles, configurations, civil war, &c., reported to be going on in Kansas, wald he got this side of the Massissippi River, and he came directly here, not stopping much on the way.

In regard to the "awful murder of Brown," who was so frightfully "hacked to pieces," as The Taracus and other papers asserted. Mr. Rockwell says to saw the whole transaction. Brown was a worthless fellow, addicts dto low company and fighting. He had been arrested for a mislewienna, and on being set at liberty he boasted that he could and would "whip any d—d Pro-Slavery man teck him at his word, and they agreed to fight on a wager—the stakes being a Sharo's rifle and a Cot's revolver. They then went upon the ground and got reasy, when Brown's courage failed him, and he backed out. Hereupon his antagonist struck him across the had, making the blood flow, when Brown's friends eized him, and placing him on a horse, rode with him seized him, and placing him on a horse, rode with him tweive miles on the coldest afternoon last Wister. Those who went with him must have suffered greatly Those who went with him must have suffered greatly from the cold, and Brown actually froze to death. This was the fact in regard to Brown's death, while papers of The N. Y. Thrutus stamp have gone icto convulsions with the idea that he was bruzilly "murdered," without provocation, and his body hacked to pieces by the Pro-Siavery "demons" in Kansas! These facts serve to show the general tenor and character of the warfare which the Abolitionists intend to carry the awarfare of shake and in recessionists.

that acter of the whiter the Abolitions's intended to carry en—a warfare of abase and micropescularion.

These Abolition presses will not correct their untrue statements about the case, though we here give them the facts. No; they are sorry to see any different phace of their bloody stories, because the truth injures them as good working material to go into the Presidential election with.

[Hartford Times.]

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FOR FREMONT.

Pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribure.
CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 10—5 p.m. The People's Anti-Nebraska State Convention which convened this morning is still in session. It is the most stirring assemblage that has met here for years. Though not a haudbill has been issued, there are from Three to Five Thoueand Freemen on the ground. The nomination of Col FREMONT for President is spontaneous, enthusiastic, and hailed with joyful acclamations. W.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribme. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

Senator Crittenden's proposition to send Gen. Scott to Kansas, produces considerable sensation, as it is looked upon as a Southern protest against Slavery outrages. An amendment is under consideration, declaring the Territorial enactments void.

We have a startling rumor that Mr. Fillmore declines, and avows himself in favor of a Northern candidate conservative on Slavery.

Messrs. B. B. French, Clephane and two others are appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention by the Republican Association.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Guano Convention assembled at the Smithsonian Institution to Cay. Delegates from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, who generally reported the wheat crops of their several counties, reported them as decidedly bad from the injurious effects of insects and drought. The time was principally occupied in relating agricultural experiences. A resolution was adopted thanking the President and Mr. Marcy for their zendous participation to effect such a treaty with Peru as would troop made along a standard and a such a treaty with Peru as would troop made along a standard and made and the such a treaty with Peru as would troop made and a such a such a such as would troop made and a such as a such as treaty with Peru as would troop made and a such as a such a such as a such a such as a such a such as Marcy for their zealous participation to effect such a treaty with Peru as would prove most advantageous

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, June 10, 1856.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted a resolution requiring the President, in view of the difficulties in Kansas and the employment of military force for the restoration of law, peace and harmony there, to send Gen. See it to take command of those forces.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said it seemed to him that the Seeate but very seldom had under their consideration a subject of more importance. It was enough to make them feel ashamed for the spectacle now presented in Kansas.

They had been in session six months, and not one They had been in session six months, and not one step had been taken by them to remedy this disgraceful evil, growing day by day, spreading wider and wider, and inflaming more and more passions already too much excited.

Not only is the peace and quiet of Kansas disturbed, but the peace of the entire country seriously threatened.

Of the there had been snough but not of the kind

Not only is the peace and quiet of Naissa disturbed, but the peace of the entire country seriously threatened. Of debate there had been enough, but not of the kind to contribute to impartial judgment, but to lead to crimination and recrimination. He wanted to see a bread general and fraternal peace, and that must be

In the course of his remarks he said that Gen. Scott carried in his left hand the sword and in his right hand peace—gent'e peace—and by his voice. "trumpet torqued," will do more than a thousand bayouets. His (Crittenden's) object was to put an end to war and

His (Crittenden's) engage.

Mr. MASON was not now prepared to vote either for or against the resolution, and asked that it might be ever till to-morrow. He had doubts as to the propiety of making such a request of the President, who, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, has sole power over the matter. While entertaining the highest recover the matter. While entertaining the highest re-

spect for the particles and indement of the Senator from Kentucky, he did not think the condition of things in Kanses called for the course proposed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied that, as Gen. Scott was an old man, the President might feel some relactance in ordering him on that distant service; but, in his opinion, the Senate ought to endenvoy to contribute to the promotion of peace in Kansas.

opanion, the Serate ought to endeavor to contribute to the promotion of peace in Kansas.

Mr. SEWARD was in favor of sending Gen. Scott here, but thought it would be as well to do it by joint resolution. He also suggested that the presumble to Mr. Crittenden's proposition be omitted, as the facts herein set forth are well known to the President and be country.

Further consideration of the resolution was post-FOSTER offered a resolution directing the

Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expedit of authorizing the light of a register to the Br fauthorizing the irrar of a register to the British-nit bark Resolute, which was abandoned by ast Government, and found derilect in the retic Ocean by the American whaleship George lerry, and by her brought into the port of New-onson, where she is new lying, all claim to said ves-by the British Government having been relinquished

Mr. MASON proposed that the vessel be purchased by Government, refitted and sent back to the British

Government as a present.

Mr. FOSIER expressed gratification at this suggestion, and in order that it might be carried out, he withdrow his resolution. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURLINGAME presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the assault on Security Summer. Laid on the table, and ordered One hundred and twenty one members were present ut as many had "paired off" with absent es, the

theer bed to aid the people of Kansas.

AID FOR KANSAS. Bostos, Tuesday, June 10, 1836. At a Karsas meeting in Chelsea list night 5700 were FROM KANSAS.

BURNING OF A TOWN. Reported Death of Marshal Donaldson and Four of his Men.

GOV. SHANNON'S SON TURNED BORDER RUFFIAN.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON LAWRENCE.

St. Louis, Monday, June 9, 1856. An extra of The Westport Times of the 5th, says that reliable news has been received of the burning o the lown of Bernard by the Free-State forces, on the night of the 3d inst., and the destruction of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of property.

A company of six men had arrived at Westpo wating that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the Abolitionists attacked and captured Franklin. They umbered 300, and were opposed by only 12 to 15 Pro Slavery men. Mr. Fishmaker and two others are reported killed. The men who make this report belonged o Captain Fleming's company of Emigrants, which hey sav fought against the Abelitionists for an hour, but being outnumbered fled, when the town was

The Investigation Committee are still in this city.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 10, 1856. The Independence (Mo.) correspondent of The St. Louis Republican, writing under date of June 5, says Marshal Doralison and four men who had been discharged from official duty were killed near Hicko ry Point on the 3d inst. The Marshal was in the acf arresting some of the men who had attacked Capt. Pate's Company. After the surrender of Pate's company the Free-Soilers commenced the work of de troying houses and driving men, women and chil dren from their houses near Bull Creek. One handred and fifty men, under Capt. Reed, left New Sauta Fe is pursuit of the marauders, but Col. Summer ar rived at Black Jack in time to prevent a conflict. I tacked by a large party of Abolitionists.

Gev. Shanzon issued a proclamation on the 4th, com

manding all persons belonging to military companie. unauthorized by law to disperse, otherwise they would be dispersed by force of the United States troops. The proclamation requires all civil officers of the Government to be vigilant in enforcing the laws against of fenders; and protecting the property and persons of all law-atiding citizens. The proclamation farther says that all aggressive parties outside of the Territory will be repelled. That the military force under the control of the Executive is ample to enforce the laws and protect the rights of citizens. The proclamation of President Pierce, of Feb. 11, is appended, and notice given that it will be strictly enforced. A requisition has been made on Col. Summer for a sufficient force to insure obedience to the proclamation.

Chicago, Tuesday, June 10, 1856. The Democratic Press has a letter frem Lecompton, June 4, giving details of the skirmish with Capt. Pate's Company. The account states that 30 Southerners, proceeding from Westport to Bull. Creek under command of Pate, encountered about the same number of Free-State men. Pate had a number of Free State prisoners. whom he arranged in front as a shield. Then his comand hid behind logs and trees. The Free-State men then dropped down in the grass, and a scattered firing was kept up for two hours, till Pate surrendered unconditionally. Three Missourians of Pate's party escaped-among them Coleman, the murderer of Dow. The Free-State party took thirty horses, a number of Sharp's rifles and United States muskets, besides a

quantity of goods stolen at Lawrence.

A party of Pro-Slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannen, made a night attack on the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Lecompton, but they were repulsed, and young Shannon taken prisoner He was released on the following day, after which Shannon took a coupany of United States dragoons and spent two days in searching the houses of Free State men, taking possession of all the arms and ammurition which could be found.

P. M.-A man who has just arrived here from Kansa City says a general rendezvous of Pro-Slavery men at Bull Creek preparatory to another attack on Law since. Gen. Whitfield is to command. They expect to concentrate six hundred men before starting. men are mostly furnished with U. S. muskets. The Free-State men are deficient in arms and provisions It is rumored that Donaldson and other Pro-Slavery men were killed in a fight among themselves, at Frankin. The difficulty growing out of the distribution of

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Anti-Fillmore Americans of the Sixth Conpressional District yesterday elected delegates to the American National Convention to be held in New-Vork on the 12th inst.

There was a large attendance at the Convention many leading men being present who have her-toforsupported the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. George H. Devereux of Salem, the leader of the American party in the House of Representatives, presided, and was chosen Delegate to the National Convention, with the Hon. Timothy Davis as one of the substitutes.

The opinions expressed were that Mr. Fillmore caunot carry Massachusetts, and that only a union of the people of the North can defeat the strong nomination made by the Democratic party, and that they send their delegates to the New-York Convention with the understanding that they will support no candalate who repudiates a single principle of the Springfield Americap and Anti Slavery platform.

car and Anti-Slavery platform.

MASS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, June 10, 1856.
A mass State Convention of the Republicans for choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention on June 17th, assembled this foretoon at Phenix Hall.
The weather was fine and the attendance large. Hon, Geo. W. Nesmith presided, assisted by numerous Vice.
Presidents and Secretaines.
After the preliminary business a Committee relected at a preparatory meeting reported a series of resolutions. These resolutions relate estirely to the Slavery question, and close with a recommendation of Frement, and instructing the delegates from this State to support him in Convention for the Presidency.
Speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen in support of the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously.

A Committee was then appointed to report the names

A Committee was then appointed to report the names

gressis and district.

At 1 p in the Convention took a recess, to meet in the area of the State-House at 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon addresses were made by Mr. Stowell, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and Dr. Catler, of this State, both late of Karsas's soliciting material.

id, and Mr. Goodwin, the Chairman, was appointed and, and Mr. Goodwin, the Comman, was appointed a Committee to raise funds for that object.

The Committee on Delegates to Philadelphia, then reported Hon. Arms Tuck. Wm. M. Weed, Daniel Clark, Benj. Pettergij, Levi Chamberlain, and Daniel Blassfell, Delegates at large, and one Delegate from each Congressional District.

The report was accepted.

The report was accepted.
Specicles by ex-tiov. Kent, of Maine, General Nye, of New-York, Hen John P. Hale, M. W. Tappan, Joel Eastman, and Jacob Benton, closed the proceedings, and at 6 p. m. the meeting dissolved,

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. St. Louis, Tuesday June 10, 1856.
The Hor. Luther Kennett was last night nominated y acclamation by the Americans of the 1st District of Congress.

r Congress. The Democrats held a large meeting here on Saintday night to rathly the nominations of Buchanan as t Breckerridge. Many speeches were made and much enthusia in manifested.

FROM ALBANY.
ALBANY, Tuesday, June 10, 1856.
The Statesman of this afternoon contains the efficial

him from acting as a member of the Committee on the charge against the Chief of Police, was postponed until this afternoon.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 18, 1806. The steambost running in connection with the Grand Tunk Railroad explided at Languiel to-day. Toe mail conductor was billed, and if is feared that a great number were last over Sourd.

The explosion occurred at I o'clock this afternoonmaking a complete wreck of the boat. Her boiler was blown an immense distance, and the wharf and everything in the neighborhood is completely shattered. A train had just arrived, and the boat was full of passengers from it, at the time of the disaster; the scene indeed was fearful. A child was blown from the arms of its mother into the air, and landed on the ferry shed. The number of killed is estimated at twenty, and the wounded at from thirty to forty.

The following were killed. Two Engineers, Mr. Maiden, mail conductor. Hunter, a boy, who so led as pilot: (wo firemen, an engineer, and Henry Ballery. The Captain of the boat was severely injured, and

. ret expected to live. Major Johnston and lady were thrown into the river. but escaped.

These are all the particulars that we have received up to this time. It is reported that 50 passengers still emain unaccounted fer.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.
PRILADELPHIA Tuesday, June 19, 1856.
There was an innerese assemblage in Independence Square this evening, for the purpose of rativing the neutrations of the Cincinnai Convention. Processions marched into the Square from all quarters of the city. Two stands were excited for the speakers. Salates were occasionally first from a small camen.

Mayor Vanx presided, and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. He concluded by introducing Gen Cass, who was warmly received, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He et arged upon the immense importance of the coming events, which, he thought, was fraught with more articles consequences to the destiny of our country than any event since the Declaration of Independence was consummated on the spot where he stood. He spoke any event since the Declaration of Independence was consummated on the spot whethe he stood. He spoke in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, emogized the present Administration, and heartily endorsed the action of the Circinast Convention.

Mr. Donnias said never since 1800, when Jefferson was elected, were issues so important presented as at the present time. He saw in the acres of men

crably, were yand patriotically. It had adopted a plat-form by a unanimous vote, and nominated candidates. What other party that ever existed could boast so much? A creed construed anke North, South, East and West, wherever the Constitution was known. He then enlagged the nominees of the Convention in the

The Hot, Howell Cobb followed in a similar strain. con mending the candidates nominated by the Conven-tion and the platform adopted by the Democracy. At the second stand speeches were delivered by Wm. Macallister, Wm. B. Rankin, Col. E. W. Power,

and others.

A series of resolutions were then adopted, ratifying the nominations, and expressing hearty approval of the

FROM THE PLAINS.

FROM THE FLAINS.

St. Louis, Tressay, June 10, 1836.

The steamer Gray Cloud has arrived here from St.
Pierre after an absence of nearly a year. She beings into ligence of an adjustment of the Sioux difficulties according to treaty stipulations.

At a control held in March last, by General Harney, it was resolved by give the Indiana 22 days.

At a council held in March last, by General Harney, it was resolved to give the Indians 75 days to restore the prisoners and property they had stolen.

At a council held on May 15, 700 representatives of the various tribes came and delivered up twelve prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, &c., promeres and a large number of horses, mules, &c., prom-

sing obegience to our Government. Active operations against the Sioux are now closed. General Hartey set the prisoners free after retain-

LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Mouday, June 9, 1858.

Our Races took place to-day. The first stake was in mile bents, best three in five, and was won by "Bird-Catcher." Time, 1m. 52s.; 1m. 53s.; and 1m. 51s. The second race, in two mile heats, was wen by Mr. Moore's colt. Time, 3m. 50s. each heat.

STATE CONVENTION AT TRENTON N J

A State Convention, representing that portion of the "An erican Party" of New-Jersey who disapproved of the noninstion of Millard Fillmore, and other procccdings of the Philadelphia National Convention. was held vecterday at Treuton, for the purpose of appeinting delegates to the Convention to be held in the City of New-York on the 18th inst., and for the transaction of other business.

The Convention assembled at Temperance Hall at co'clock. There were about six y delegates present. Each of the Congressional Districts in the State was represented. The Convention was called to order by A. S. Livingston of Mercer County. Col. Joseph W. Allen of Burlington County was and Luther A. Pratt, Editor of The Jersey City Sen-

The President read the call of the seceding delegate to the Philadelphia Convention for a National Convention to assemble in New-York. The Stafe call was

also read, as it differed slightly from the other. The Convention then proceeded to choose four defe gates at large, to represent the State, and the delegates from each Congressional District chose five, as fol-

Delegates at Large-Alfred S. Livingston, Jos. W. Allen, W.m. P. Roberon, Lether A. Pravi.

First District-John H. Jones, S. J. Bayard, R. C. Johnson, Jesse C. Diverty.

Second-Edmond Morris, Daniel Deacon, Charles
L. Featson, Budd F. Bodine.

Third-James Stewart, R. Sculte, John Sharpe,

Abraham Everett. Abralam Everett.
Fourth B. B. Edsall, D. Shinar, Z. M. Deake, A.
A. Vance.
Fifth C. W. Tolles, William G. Lord, J. B. Gaddis,

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote

Resolved. That this Convention entirely approves of the plat-form sanctioned by the recent opposition Convention which assumbled in this city of the thin of June last. Resolved, That this Convention commend to the definition for New Jersey to the Convention to meet in the City of New York or the 12th last, to support for the nonlination for the Presidency. Robert F Stepaton. No speeches were made. Power was given to the

delegates to fill vacancies. The hear quarters of the delegates during the Convention will be at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortland

The Erening Post's Washington correspondent has the following items:

has the following items:

"I have already mentioned, among Mr. Brooks's testimonials for his recent antheovement, the live oak, alives imported came presented by Northern shipmansters doing business in Charleston, which he is said naturally to prize above the others, on account of the superisativit manufests to local prejudice on the part of the donors. Let me mention another, which came by Adams's Papress, purporting to be the gift of "the "Aneghanics of Virginia." This consists of three well-place of blockers sticks, each marked with a card attached, or which are these words. For occasional near "Mr. Brooks, as I understand, is instructed by the givers to present one of these cates to Mr. Sam ter, the to Mr. Wilson, and one to Senator Warks of Otho. For some teason, however, the consignee has not complied, possibly regarding the request as a joke net worth carrying out. What action the layers Senator will take to obtain the property, remains to be even.

"Mr. Scooks still receives threatening letters at the rate of from ten to sixteen by each mail from the North. Some of these missives give him twenty-four nears to prepare for death. Some are anonymous, or signed At Old Member of the House; others have the

me attacted in full.

Nr. Sunter continues to improve slowly. He foes at up more than an hour a day and even this effort seem to at fatigue to him. He has been very said at the cashest certage rule, but Dr. Lindsey, his trace a sheet certage rule, but Dr. Lindsey, his trace a sheet certage rule, but Dr. Lindsey, his

The coin as of Pours Axrov. (N. J) and vicinity. sizence next of the State officers designating that larger the State paper, in which the legal notice are quired by law shall be rather be published.

The metion before dudge lights to show cause why the injunction against him quark presentations are restricted. KANSAS.

WARLIKE SPIRIT AND INDICATIONS-UNCLE SAM'S DEAGOONS SUFFER-MORE GUERRILLA WORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., June 1, 1856. It is by slow degrees that an enlightened people wee me familiar zed and reconciled to the horrors of warfare. A hireling soldiery, weeded from the ous of society, can be got to butcher and plan der their fellow men without much computetion. especially through the scientific process of military maneuver; but it is a hard thing to make a quiet and refitted people raise their hand to strike remorselessly and successfully-to plunder and to page the bitter antagonism of warfare, until the more delicate sentiment suited to more delicate times, is blotted out and forcotten. I say this is bard, but it can be done, and has been doing for weeks and months back, in Kansas and for all its horrors Pre-Slavery propagandism and a corrupt Administration are responsible. I almost tremble when I see the spirit of both parties here. Hitherto the Free-State men have evinced their Christian charity by "suffering long," Every other outrage committed upon them has been like a stope dropped in the water, bubbling up and obbing away in circles of feeling: but now that water has been lashed into a tempest, and many of them who have been so often smitten are now resolved to strike. In every party there are a few who rarely take much trouble to enter into nice specisities; and while I, as yet, know of no act of Free-State men in which there was not at least ufficient immediate cause to make their action in tacif herotable, still I fear we are on the verge a guerrilla warfare, in which nice distinctions Every day and every hour brings us news of

eme fresh attack. Yesterday there was an in-teresting affair at the house of Mr. Storrs, on Washington Creek, some nine miles off. Some men said to be Georgiaus, a party of whom have been camped on that creek since the sacking of awrence, came in the morning to the house of fr. Storrs and drove his family out, taking a horse and proceeding to plunder the house. A woman who lives there got a horse and galloped to Lawrence for help. At first some of the boys were for starting up, but Col. Topliff went up to the camp of the United States dragoons on the hill above Lawrence, and after stating the case the offisergeant to go and examine into the air. This examination nearly proved fatal to the parties. They had approached within one tundred yards of the house, when they were fired on by a large body of men in it. The foremost dragoen fell, and his horse rolled over twice with him. The dragoon lay still where he fell, and his herse, which was shot through the jaw, and had a first wound on the shoulder, went galloping wildly over the prairie. The other dragoon also fel. His horse was shot through the foot, and tum-bled over with him. He was not wounded, but his saber was thrown out, and his scabbard bent deable. The Sergeant Col. Topliff, and two other Free-State men, who were with them, wheeled about, and, as the bullets were whistling about pretty freely, left the spot as expeditional as possible, to report progress. The dismounted cregoon also made himself scarce. The Sergeant remained in a grove, two miles up, so that he could return for his comrade, and Col. Topliff salloped back to Lawrence, and soon the whole company of dragoons were on the way to the spot. On reaching it they found the house deserted, and evidences that the property in it had been injured and taken. The dragoon who had first fallen was found to be alive. He had two bullet wounds, one on his hip and one in his arm, but neither are very serious, and he will likely recover. He was brought into the camp near Law rence last night, and attended by the physicians of this town. The poor fellow takes it very good-humoredly, only cursing the rascals for their bad shooting. The Captain of the troop took some sfidavits from some men in the neighborhood, which go to prove that the Georgians and one or two Pro-Slavery men in the neighborhood were the guilty parties. The dra-goon who escaped swears it was Pro-Slavery men who fired on them, and that he knew one of them, having seen him before. These facts have been reported by the officer to Gov. Shannon; the whole heginning middle and end of this affair having come off without that high functionary's special directions. That he will heartily disapprove of the conduct of the dragoons in going at all, I have o doubt: but I would not be at all surprised if he was coolly to accuse the Free-State men of it. one thing you may be certain—the matter will drop; the Geermans will have no writs issued

against them. lesterday and day before yesterday, Shannon was particularly busy, going about the country in the neighborhood of Bloomington; entering the Louises of Free-State men, and rummagin barn's rifles. They got three or four as a reward for their labors and their works. Among other their labors and their works. Among other the uses they entered that belonging to the widow of the murdered Barber. Mrs. Barber has returned to Obio. A brother of Barber was there and another man; two workingmen were in All of these men had got Sharp's rifles, which they kept about, as an attack might be expected any moment with the Southern guerrilla parties. When they saw Shannon and the troops they hid the four Sharp's rifles in a box. Every other trunk and box was opened, and this would have been, but Mr. Barber brought it out and told the Governor that this was a box Mrs. harber had locked up when she had left, but he would try and get it open for them. They said, "No, never mind," and went off. Thus were they saved from being disarmed. A just appreciation of this search for arms may be made when it is known that the Governor has been instrumental in arming the Southern Guerilla parties, who are committing outrages and devastations on the Freestate to en through the Territory.

Writs have been issued for the arrest of the men who were concerned in the defense of Capt. Walker's house a few nights ago. They have been bunting Judge Wakefield and his boys, to gether with Capt. Walker and others known to be there. I learned more particulars of the occur-rence. The house of Capt. Waiker is situated between Lawrence and Lecompton. Threats that it should be burned hate been made on more than be occasion, and on the evening when the attack was made, reliable information was received that it would be burned. There were about a dozen nen in the house and a large number in an thouse close by. A party of twelve one down from the neighborhood of comptent when they got to Capt. Walker's ouse it was nearly midnight. It is now nows that a son of Gov. Shannon, and a Deputy United States Marshal a son of Dr. Roderiguue, were of the party. One-half of them got of their horses and were hitching them to the paids fired when Capt. Walker and several of his friends fired There was a great scattering about that time he man was severely, perhaps mortally wounded: a herse was shot dead in the gateway. Several bowie haives that had been drawn were found in the yard. A course of Sharp's rifles that had een stolen from Lawrence during the sack, were cond; two or three hats; and one man who had teen inside of the door-yard tore his cont-skirt in earing the fence, and left it. with a bottle of allely in the pecket, hanging to the paling. As the men gallaped off, they ran into the other comthen were taken prisoners. They told several conflicting stories about their being there, but finally sensited that they had been down to burn

The Governor came down next morning to ar rest the men for defending the place. Warrants have since been issued against Walker and his friends. It is sumored that horses have been atois on both sides, and perhaps it is true. One camp of Missourians down on the Osawattamie, who were on their way up into the Territory. are attached two nights ago. Four men were hilled, and all the borses, wagens and tents were

taken. I have no further particulars. I suppose it must have been a Free-State Guerilla party.

APPEARANCE OF THE SACKED CITY

From Our Own Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, May 31, 1856. Lawrence were a changed aspect when I entered it yesterday, to what it used to wear as the citadel of Freedom in Karsas. It was not only in the blackened ruins of the buildings that had been burned, or in the destruction and less that had been sustained by the inhabitants, but it no longer were the look of securi y and energetic prosperity. Dragoons could be seen in the streets, clustered in little knots here and there, having come down from their camp over the ravine. Some of the officers were riding slowly about, scanning matters and things with a curious eye, as if they would detect incipient revolution in some larger cluster of the citizens, or watch for every change'ul indication. Were these soldiers here to protect the citizens! No. I had just fled from Leavenworth from a bloodthirsty bard, who were threatening my life, and for the last three days that city has been in the power of a Pro-Slavery mob, armed with United States muskets and bayenets which had come through the hands of Shannon. That mob has thrown a guard around Leaves worth to prevent the escape of these who would free into the interior of the Territory. They presented a list of names, between forty and fifty-including the best men of the Free-State party in Leavenworth-men who have been highly useful business men. This list they preceded to the Committee yesterday, and told

the m that if they had any witnesses on that list, they

must get through with them immediately, as they had been ordered to leave and must quit the Ter-

ritory in three days for their lives.
On the evening of the 28th these men promen On the evening of the 28th these men promenated the streets in military company, making arrests of all persons they did not like, without the shadow of legal authority. Like bungling block-heads as they were, however, they took so many prisoners that they were unable to keep them, and it would hardly do to lynch so many. They huddled up some thirty prisoners in a building in the city, and when they not that many began to relact the state of the should have contemplated before. cliect, what they should have contemplated before, what they would do with them. It was going to be expensive work to keep them, and, besides, would require nearly all the force they had got, which would leave them in rather an awkward position in case they were attacked. Under these circumstances they liberated all who would premise to leave the Territory within three days. These who would give no premise of the kind were liberated finally under threat of death or severe penalty, if they had not left the Territory within three days. Where is Governor Shannon with his troops during all these outrages! Does he make the slightest demonstration toward protecting these men who are thus persecuted by a Pro-Slavery mob that he has been instrumental in arm-ming? They are criven from home, business and preperty, without time to save what they have from loss, or from failing into the hands of such men; and Shannon and all the judicial officers stand by to see them co it, or help—for there was at least one Depoty United States Marshal in the Leavenworth meb. That work of law-less violence can go on unmolested, but should the Free-State men of Leavenworth indignantly rise and defend themselves from such horrid abuses, then the troops will peunce upon them—to preserve order? They are now about Law-rence to prevent any rising of the people here. I expect that Lawrence will be again attacked by a mob from Missouri, aided by those of the young Southerners who are in the Territory, and before it bappens, the troops will be removed. Yesterday evening one of the two companies at this point left for Lecompton, and those remaining form a

small company of twenty five or thirty men. Yesterday Gov. Robinson was taken under guard to Lecompton. He is to be examined there in a day or two. It was first intended to keep him in Leavenworth, but this determination has been changed, I think because it has been found to be too expensive. The other prisoners, Mesers. Deitzier, G. W. Smith, G. W. Brown, and Jenhins, are there, and the prisoners will all be kept together. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jenkins, when their husbands were taken to Westport, went dewn there, and have since followed their husbands wherever they have been taken, and refused to be separated. Those who had Brown and Jenkins in charge tried every means to get rid of their hidse, but they did not succeed; they are still disc but they are still. ladics, but they did not succeed; they are still with their husbands, and are determined to remain

I can hear nothing reliable from the Potawata-nic country. Nothing has transpired there yet, I suppose, except what I have narrated. The report I gave as a rumor is, I believe, substantially correct. Three companies of United States dragoons have gone down there. What particular

action they may take I cannot guess. The night before last there was another skir-mish at Capt. Walker's, some six miles from this. Capt. Walker heard that his house was to be burned and gathered in some of his neighbors. After night, a company of the Pro-Slavery men from Lecen pton, or the neighborhood of it, came to the house. They came inside of the yard, and com-nenced to dismount, when Walker's people did not nait for any farther hostile demonstration, but fired in them. One horse was killed, and it is said that several men are wounded, one of them, a Mr. Don-aldson, severely. The party fled, Walker and his friends taking some prisoners, whom they after-ward released. Last evening the troops that left the place went to the neighborhood of Walker's and dispersed some Free-State men who were as sembled there. The Governor was with these treeps in person. There had been another rumor that Walker's house was to be burned down last night, and the neighbors had again gathered to

The Commission have adjourned. They will likely return immediately to Washington, as i

under the present state of things. MISBEFRESESTED .- Lorenzo B. Shepard disavows he report of the Associated Press which made him say in the Cincinnati Convention that the Hards were on "ir eignificant faction." He used to word of repreach in reference to them.

A SNOW DRIFT IN JUNE.

To the Editor of The N. P. Tribune. Siz: There is some drift still remaining in this town. which I caused to be measured yesterday. It is fivereds which I caused to be measured justerday. It is fivereds long, one and a half rods wide and see feet deep—quite a wender, considering the date, indicates of the climate and flatness of the country. Only has been heasting of a new-drift there on the last of May, three factures. Only will have to try again, or acknowledge that she is no great worder after all. Young &c., Georgeton, Madison Co., N. Y., June 7, 1826.

Descrive Storm in the Western Part of Museum Courty. The rain and thunder atom of vesterday was very heavy in the western towns of this county, and did considerable damage. A louse is the north east corner of the town of Caion was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. In Sweden the storm was also a vere and unprecedented. In the village of Brockport three or four persons were averely shocked and one man was prostrated. The lattery of the telegraph affice was salvered to pleas, and the streets of the village were celuged with water. streets of the village were caluged with or the farm of Humphrey Palmer a cow was killed a streke of lightning. In Ogden the storm was my severe. A gentleman of that fown says he never knew so much water to fall in a given space of time before. | Ruchester Union, Monday.

A Live Saven.—Some days since, as the passet ger train was backing up from Mortpeller Junction, a falld was discovered standing upon the track. Con-ouctor Hobert and J. Massh (of Northfield) immeoustery ried the brake with all their strength. The rain could not be stopped—the child stood unmoved— i must die! Mr. Manh placed hunself on the lowest step and, as the train advanced, awang around his lost and swept the calld from the track, saved! Mr. March infering us that up to that moment he thought of rothing but the child; atterward, and for days, and hard, himself, and even in himself he saw the child, and would nowake in terror, in saver was the sheek to am.